Soil Moisture Water Budget: Progress Report

Stephen Hundt

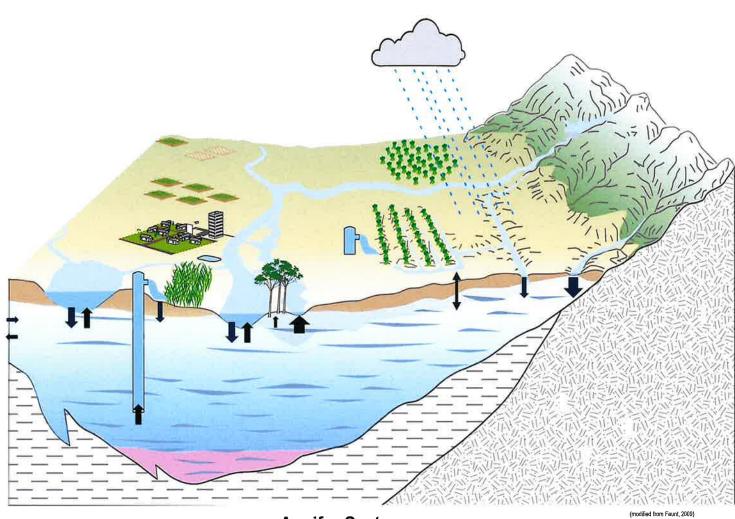


Reminder

We are making a groundwater flow model

Not all fluxes are measured directly





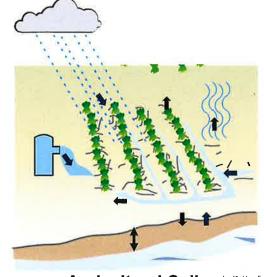
Aquifer System

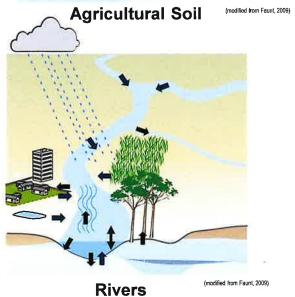
Reminder

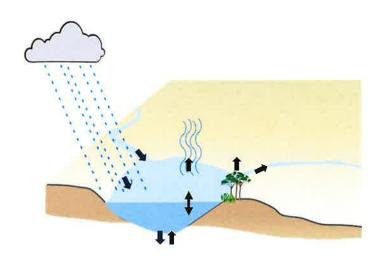
Look at components of hydrologic cycle

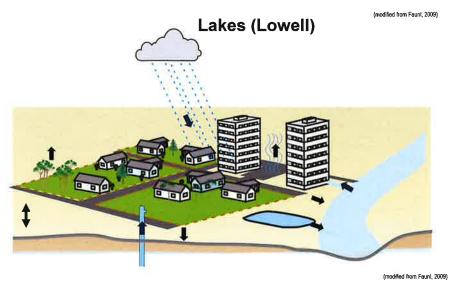
Back out GW fluxes with:

In – Out = ±ΔStorage









science for a changing world

Urban

Soil Moisture Budget



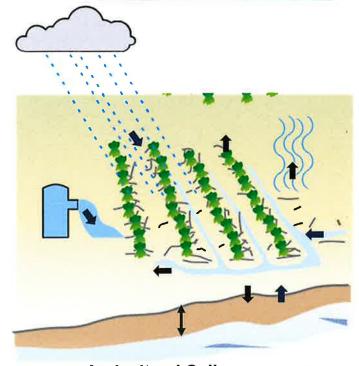
ln – Out = ±ΔStorage

precipitation surface water deliveries **groundwater deliveries** groundwater uptake

evaporation (irrigation and bare soil) transpiration runoff

Δ soil moisture

deep percolation to groundwater



Agricultural Soil

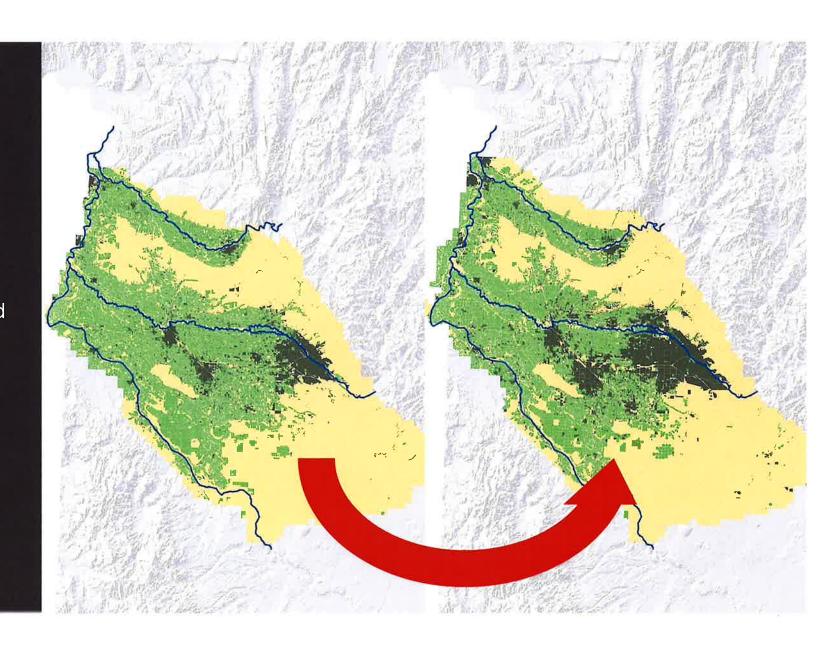
(modified from Faunt, 2009)

Importance

Scenarios of land use changes

Will largely affect aquifer predictions by changing location, timing, and volume of water infiltrating into soil

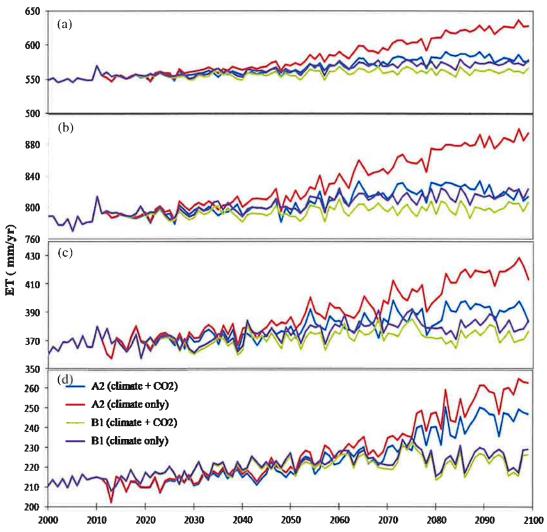




Importance

Greater Potential ET with warming climate





Pan, S., Tian, H., Dangal, S. R., Yang, Q., Yang, J., Lu, C., Tao, B., Ren, W. and Ouyang, Z. (2015), Responses of global terrestrial evapotranspiration to climate change and increasing atmospheric CO₂ in the 21st century. Earth's Future, 3: 15-35. doi:

Importance

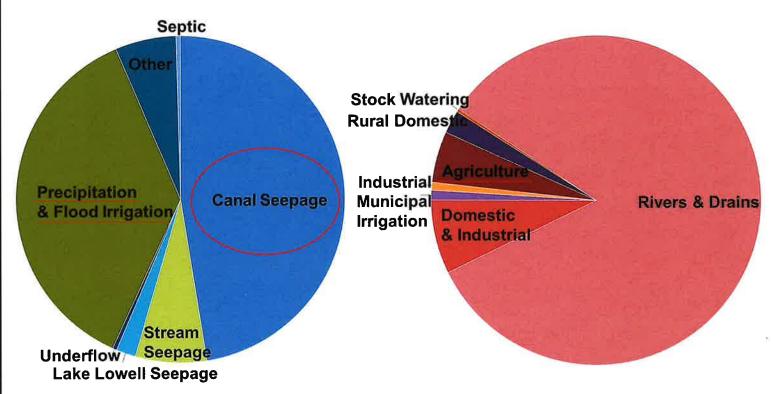
Recharge from precipitation and applied irrigation are significant portion of total inflows

Pumping is a large outflow





Outflows (Urban, 2004)



Soil Moisture Budget



In

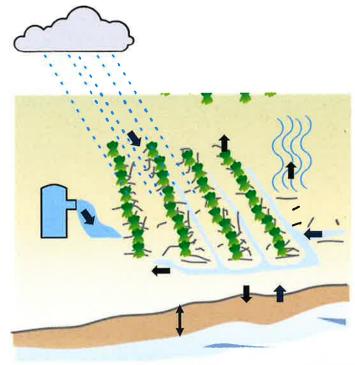
Out = ±∆Storage

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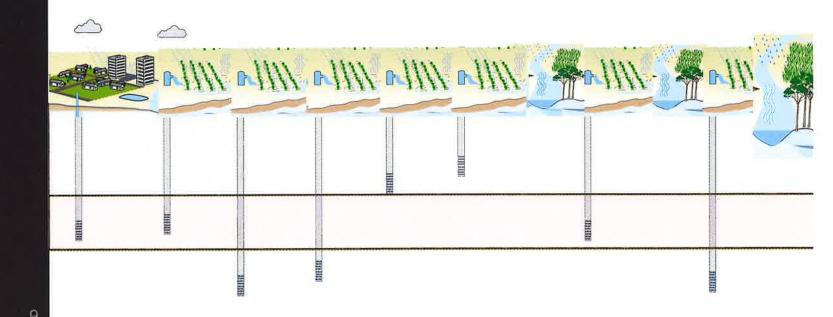
deep percolation to groundwater



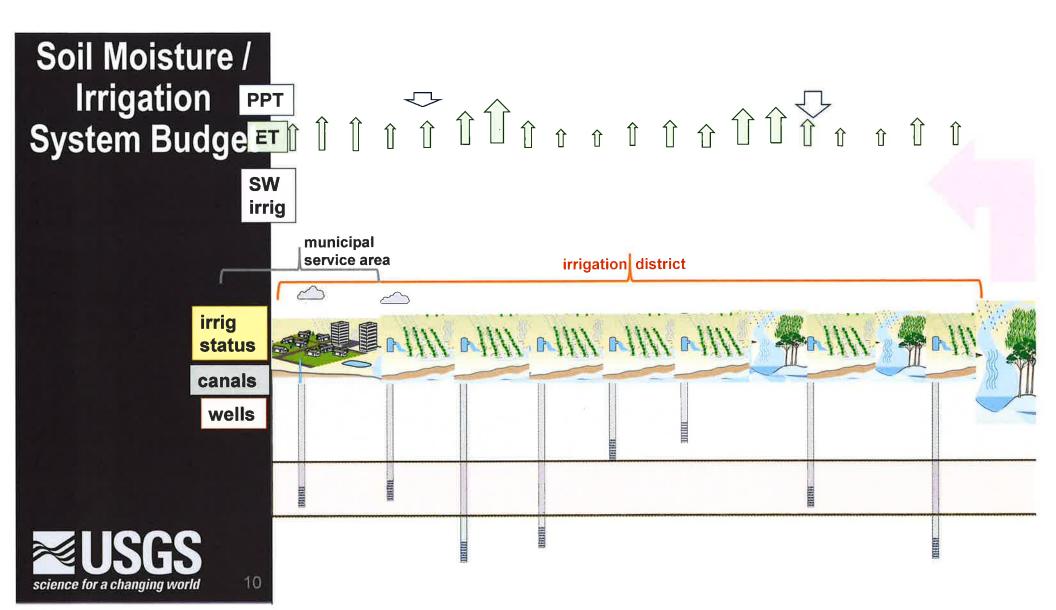
Agricultural Soil

(modified from Faunt, 2009)

Soil Moisture / Irrigation System Budget

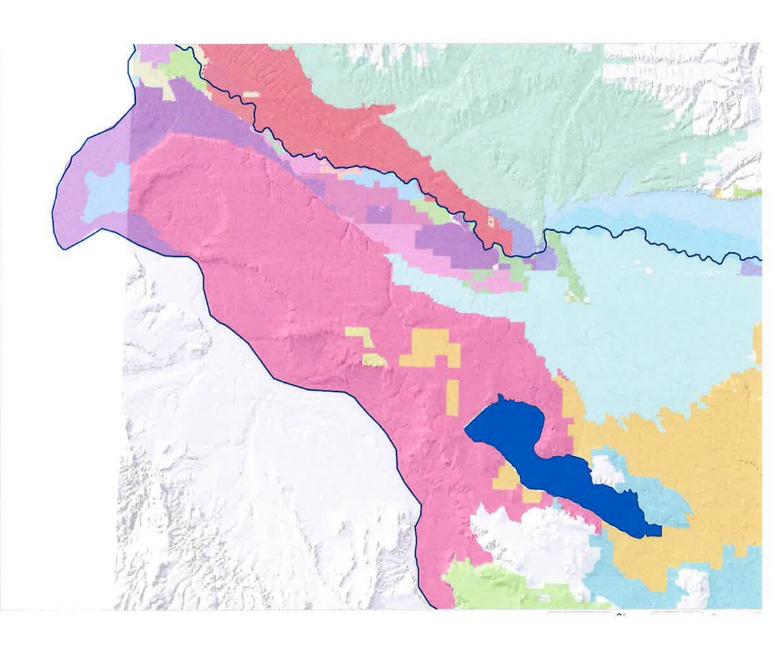






IrrigationDistrict

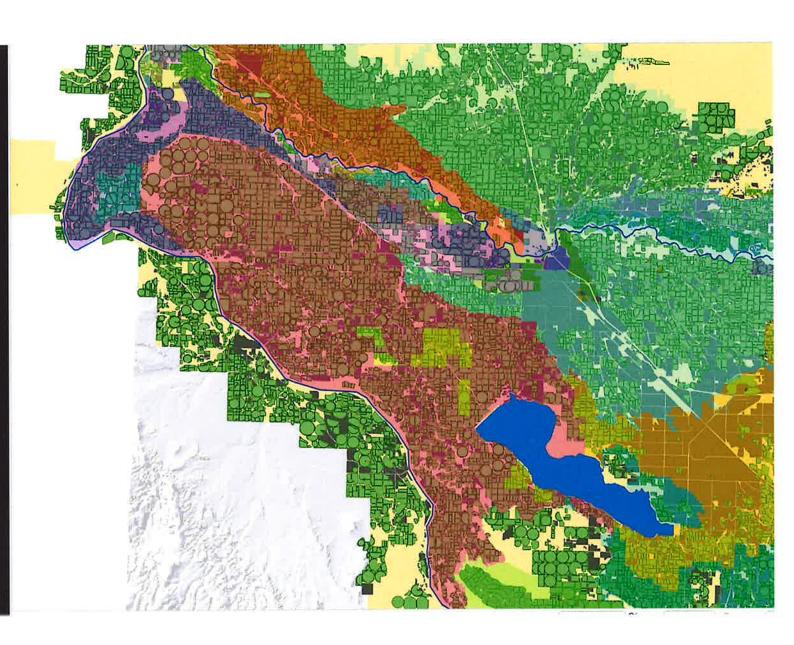




Irrigation District

Field



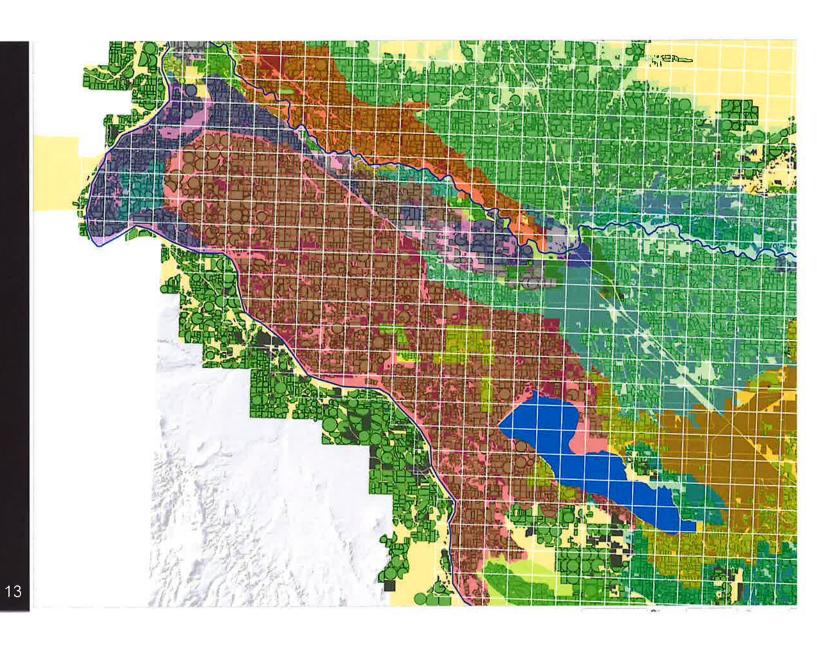


Irrigation District

• Field

Grid Cell





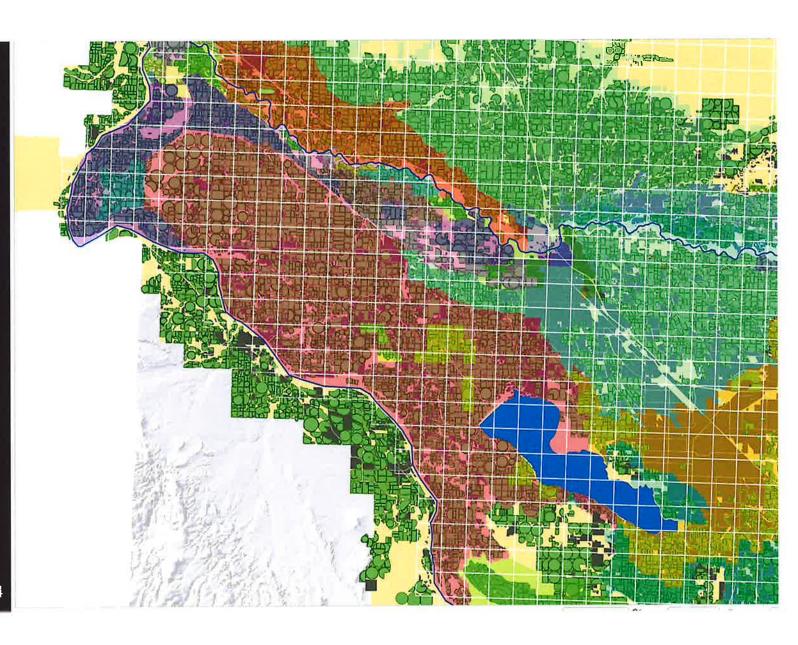
Irrigation District

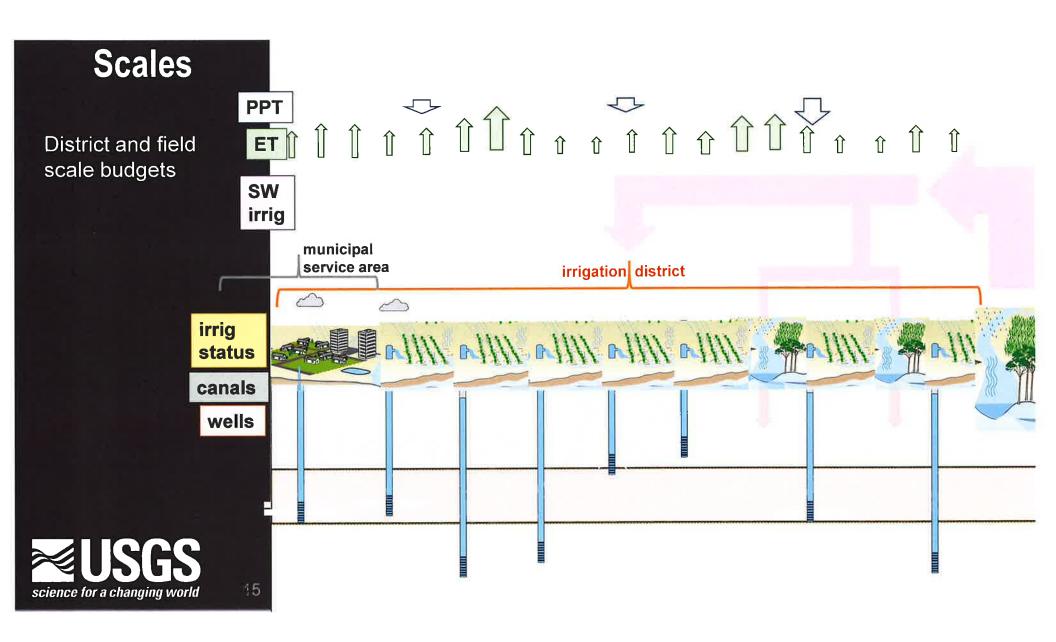
SW distribution: canal losses field deliveries

- Field
 Soil Moisture:
 recharge
 pumping
- Grid Cell

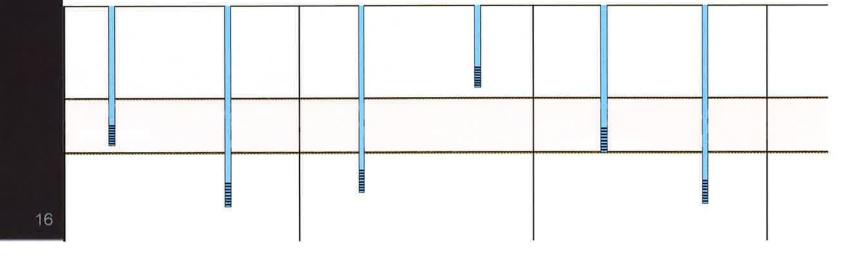
Aggregated field: recharge pumping Distributed canal losses





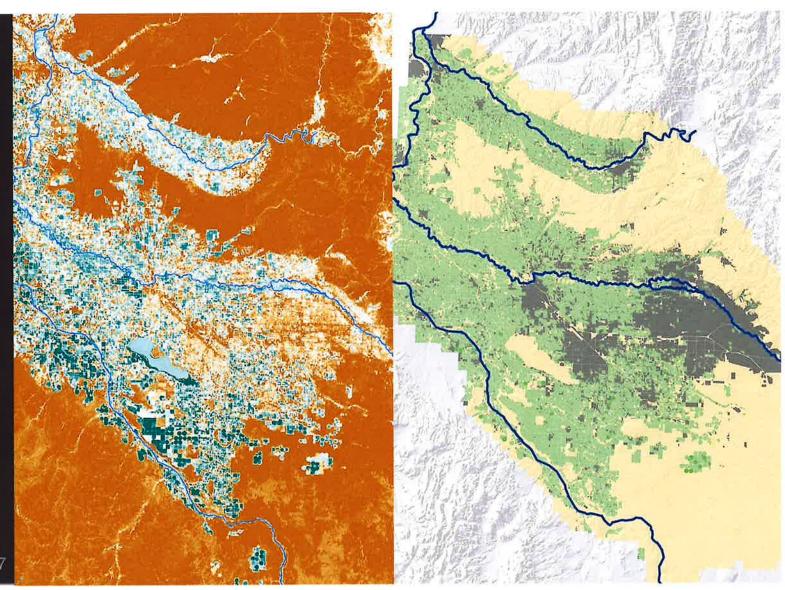


To grid cells





Irrigated Lands + METRIC



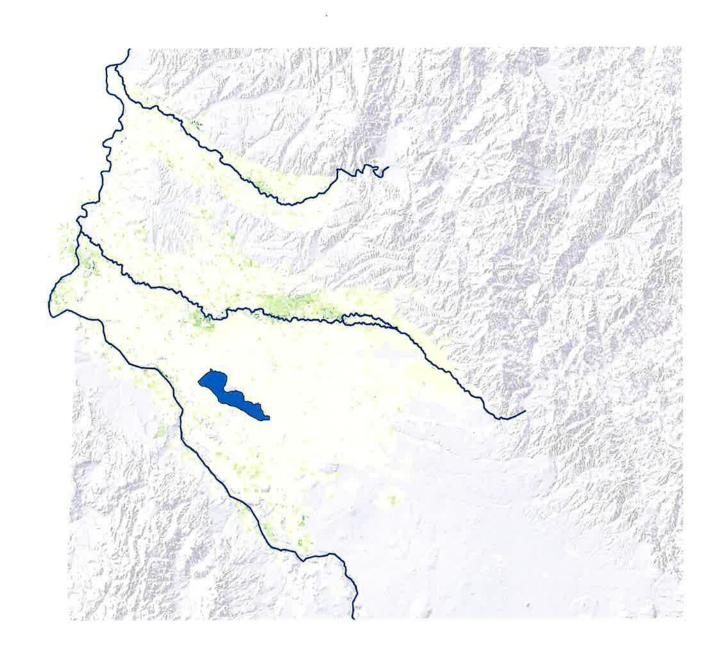


March 2015

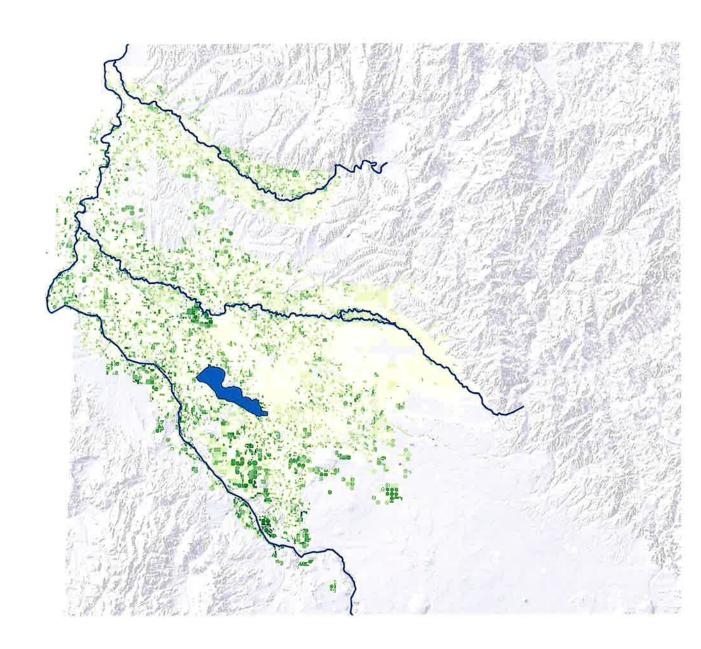
Irrigated Semi-irrigated

(preliminary)



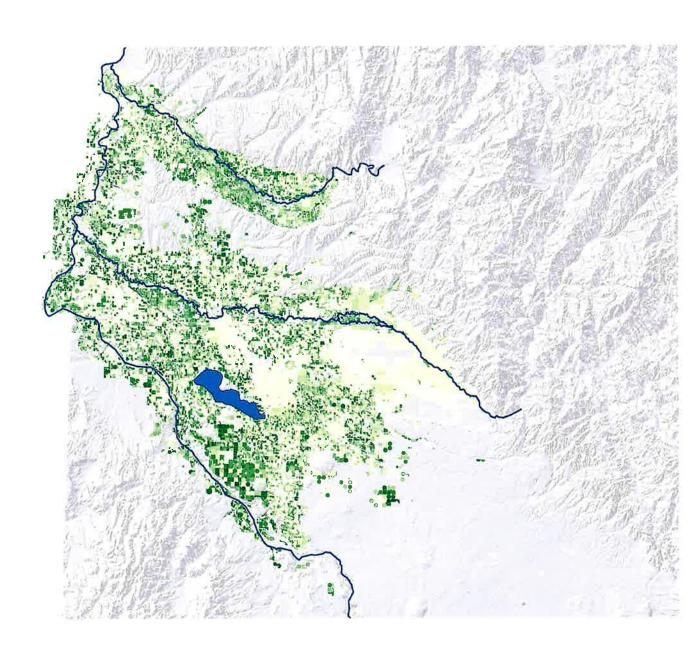


ET Processing April 2015 Irrigated Semi-irrigated (preliminary) science for a changing world



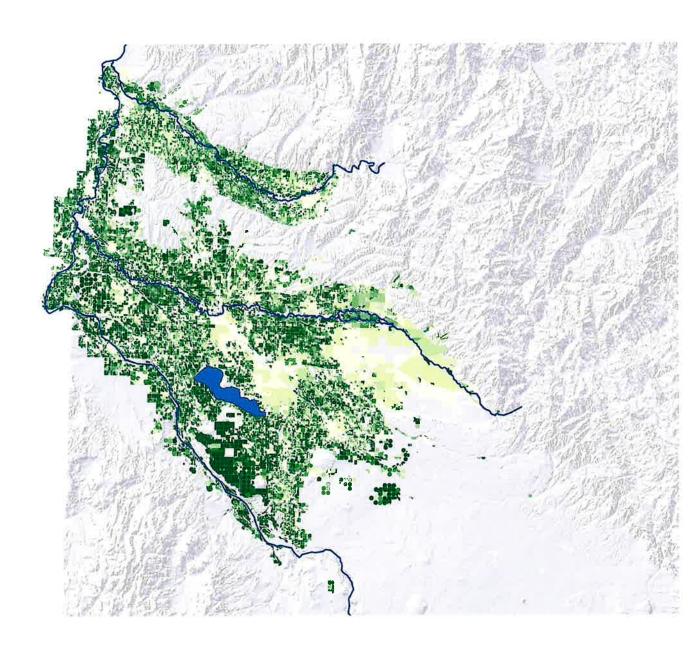
ET Processing May 2015 Irrigated Semi-irrigated (preliminary)

science for a changing world



ET Processing June 2015 Irrigated Semi-irrigated (preliminary)

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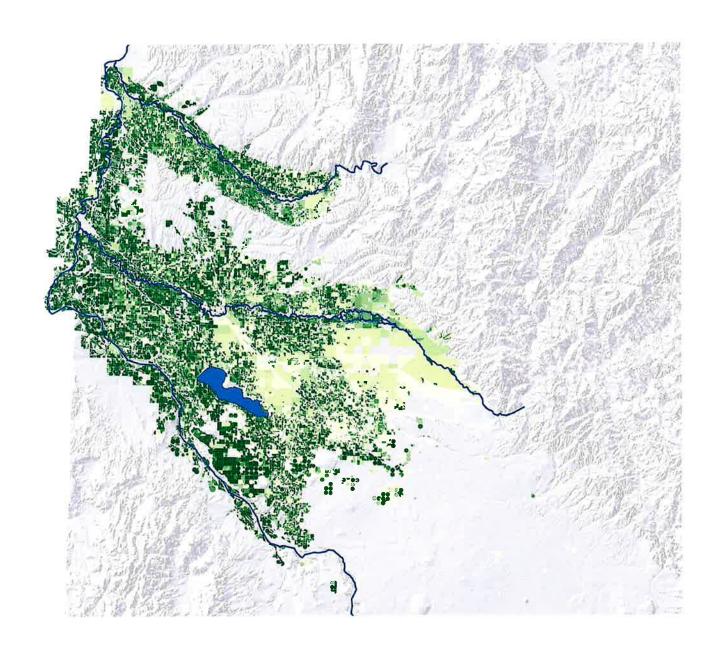


ET Processing July 2015 Irrigated

Semi-irrigated

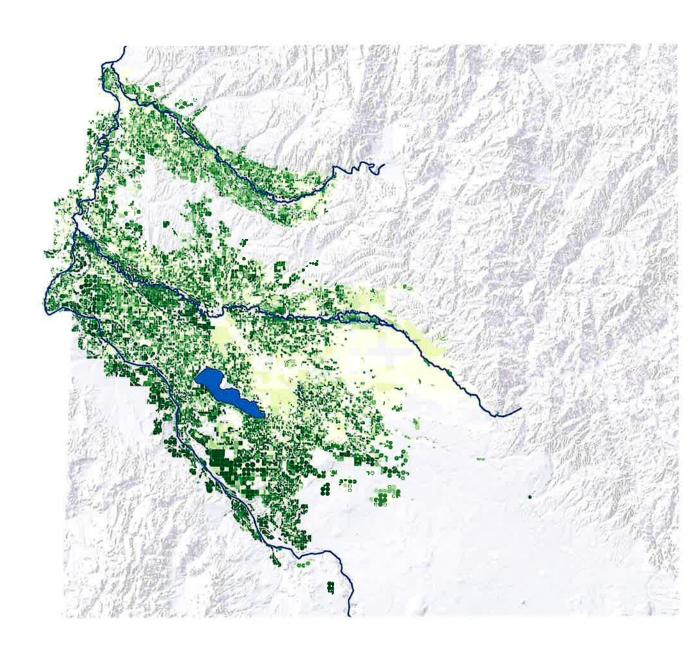
(preliminary)



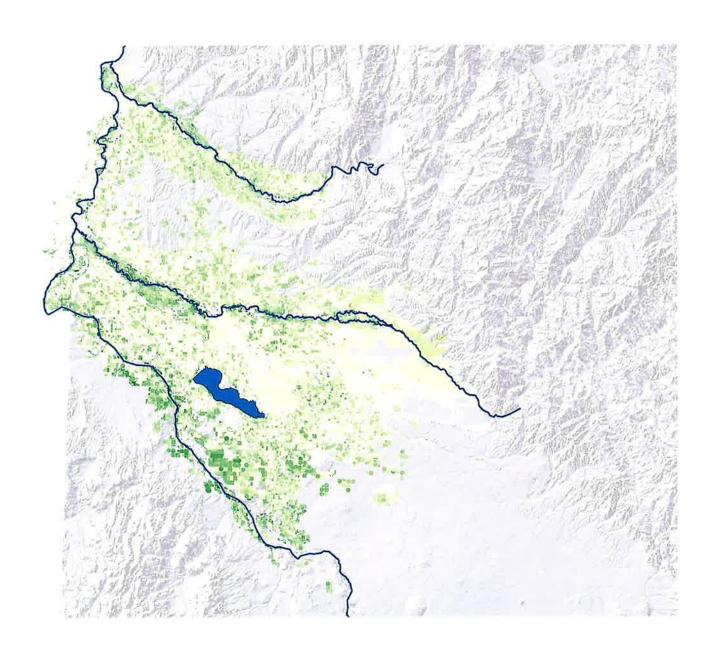


ET Processing August 2015 Irrigated Semi-irrigated (preliminary)

science for a changing world



ET Processing September 2015 Irrigated Semi-irrigated (preliminary) science for a changing world

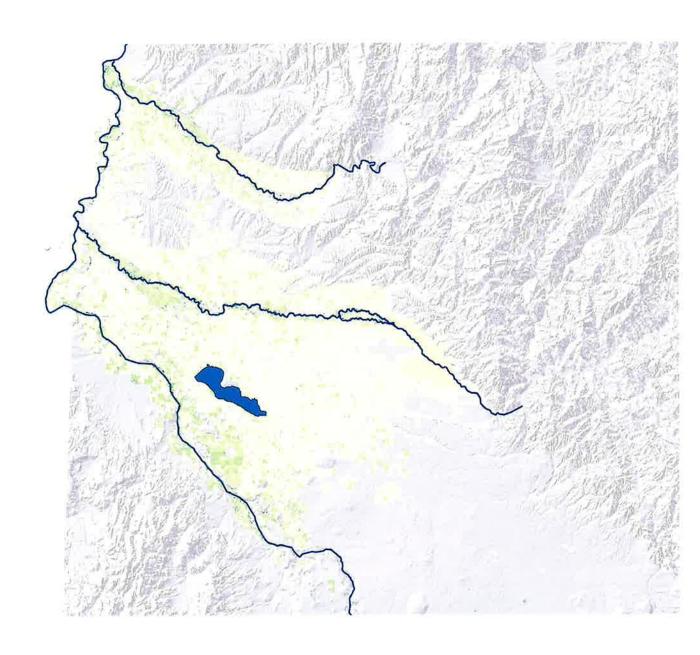


October 2015

Irrigated Semi-irrigated

(preliminary)





Elevated ET beyond edge of irrigated areas



Elevated ET beyond edge of irrigated areas

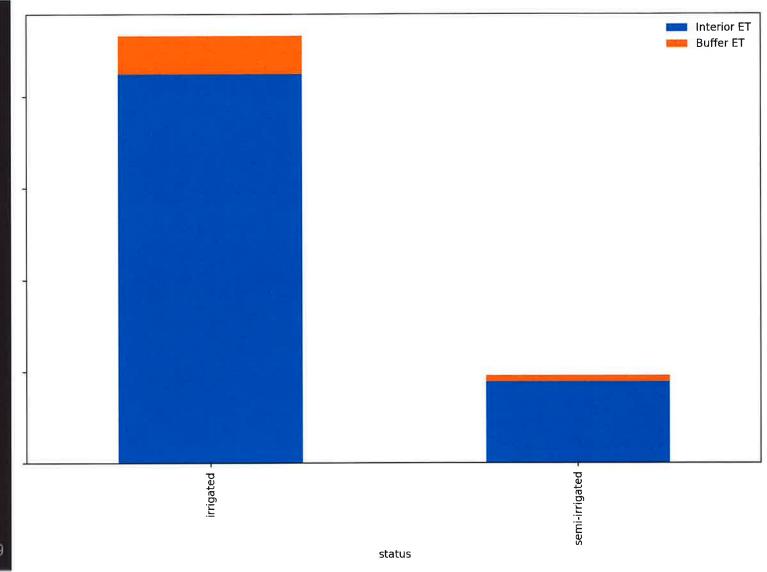


Elevated ET beyond edge of irrigated areas





Processing Progress: PPT





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Soil Moisture Budget



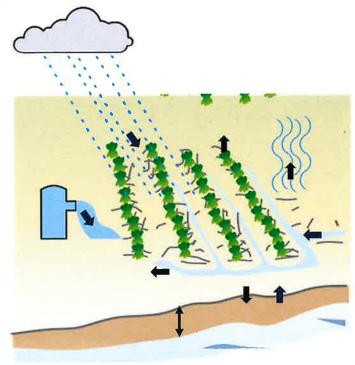
precipitation

±ΔStorage Δ soil moisture

surface water deliveries groundwater deliveries runoff groundwater uptake

evaporation (irrigation and bare soil) transpiration

deep percolation to groundwater



Agricultural Soil

(modified from Faunt, 2009)

Potential Assumptions

Considerations:

- Model accuracy
- Level of effort
- Parameterization
 / what is sensitive
 in scenarios

Soil moisture state

- · Calculate changes in soil moisture state
- No storage in soil

Percolation

- Soil percolation rate x moisture state
- PPT ET in non-irrigation season
- · % of deliveries in irrigation season

Canal loss volume

- Fixed
- Adjustable parameter to calibrate

Canal loss distribution

- Proportional to area in district
- Concentrate at larger canals within district

Surface water deliveries

- Distribute by field area
- Distribute by net demand (ET ppt ±Δ soil moisture)
- · Distribute to fields without GW right, then remaining to those with GW

Layer of pumping

- · Relate wells to fields; include individual wells by needed supplemental water on field
- · Get general pumping depths for cells or regions & distribute pumping accordingly

Pumping volume and location

Residual of water budget (demand – supply)



Thanks for listening!

